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## AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL.

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FEBRUARY 3, 1920.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAUGEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

### REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 12272.]

The Committee on Agriculture submits the following report to accompany bill (H. R. 12272) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

The committee held hearings extending over a period of six weeks on the estimates presented by the department. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture and others interested appeared before the committee and discussed in detail the various items.

The total sum carried by the present bill is \$30,540,034. This is a decrease of \$3,359,727 below the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1920, a decrease of \$7,132,823 below the regular and supplemental estimates submitted by the department, and a decrease of \$11,558,204 below the estimates of the bureaus. The committee has not been unmindful of the valuable work of the Department of Agriculture and the need for supporting and enlarging many important activities for the benefit of the farmers, but, in view of the unusual financial conditions confronting the country at the present time, the committee believes it imperative to economize in every possible way and has endeavored to accomplish this result in the present bill without seriously crippling the work of the department. While the decreases are large, they have been made principally in regulatory and administrative items rather than in items providing for food-production activities. Increases have been provided in a number of the items, but in each case only after a very thorough investigation of the necessity therefor, and these increases are recommended by the committee.

The following table shows the appropriations for the present fiscal year, the estimates submitted by the various bureaus and offices to the Secretary of Agriculture, the regular and supplemental estimates submitted by the Department of Agriculture to the committee, the amount carried in this bill, the increases and decreases of the bill as compared with the estimates submitted by the department, and the increases and decreases of the bill as compared with the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

*Estimate of appropriations, 1921, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Bureau or office.	Appropriation in Agricultural act, 1920.	Bureau or office estimates, 1921.	Department estimates, 1921.	Reported by House committee.	Increase over (+) or decrease below (—) department estimates, 1921.	Increase over (+) or decrease below (—) 1920 appropriations.
Office of the Secretary.....	\$500,520	\$477,140	\$475,860	\$466,940	— 88,920	— \$33,580
Office of Farm Management.....	302,590	611,990	611,990	322,130	— 289,860	+ 19,540
Weather Bureau.....	1,880,210	2,465,670	2,228,150	1,879,010	— 349,140	— 1,200
Bureau of Animal Industry.....	5,783,231	6,921,287	6,118,451	5,327,236	— 791,215	— 455,995
Bureau of Plant Industry.....	3,379,638	3,920,098	3,606,898	3,038,639	— 568,259	— 340,999
Forest Service.....	5,966,869	<sup>1</sup> 7,063,427	6,557,895	<sup>2</sup> 5,777,842	— 819,808	— 189,027
Bureau of Chemistry.....	1,391,571	1,502,411	1,424,511	1,321,591	— 102,920	— 69,980
Bureau of Soils.....	491,235	621,045	620,095	541,035	— 79,060	+ 49,800
Bureau of Entomology.....	1,371,360	<sup>2</sup> 1,163,940	1,219,260	<sup>1</sup> 1,073,480	— 250,780	— 297,880
Bureau of Biological Survey.....	742,170	1,282,655	978,005	782,170	— 195,835	+ 40,000
Division of Accounts and Disbursements.....	44,620	50,620	50,620	48,220	— 2,400	+ 3,600
Division of Publications.....	240,140	379,030	362,480	372,570	+ 10,090	+ 132,430
Bureau of Crop Estimates.....	371,102	1,164,715	967,782	322,856	— 644,926	— 48,246
Library.....	50,160	61,080	61,080	50,880	— 10,200	+ 720
Miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture.....	175,500	153,000	141,000	136,000	— 5,000	— 39,500
Rent in the District of Columbia.....	100,000	150,000	150,000	164,666	+ 14,666	+ 64,666
States Relations Service.....	4,905,820	4,973,500	4,968,540	4,866,120	— 102,420	— 39,700
Bureau of Public Roads.....	594,320	774,320	748,120	490,620	— 257,500	— 103,700
Bureau of Markets.....	2,811,365	3,453,845	3,023,395	2,478,569	— 544,826	— 332,796
Insecticide and Fungicide Board.....	123,940	141,910	141,910	115,350	— 26,560	— 8,590
Federal Horticultural Board.....	129,000	246,500	236,500	169,050	— 67,450	+ 40,050
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.						
Demonstrations on reclamation projects.....	48,600	47,000	47,000	30,000	— 17,000	— 18,600
Fighting and preventing forest fires.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	— 750,000	+ 250,000
Cooperative fire protection of forested watersheds of navigable streams.....	100,000	500,000	200,000	75,000	— 125,000	— 25,000
Experiments and demonstrations in live-stock production in the cane-sugar and cotton districts of the United States.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	46,500	— 13,500	— 13,500
Experiments in dairying and live-stock production in semiarid and irrigated districts of the western United States.....	40,000	40,000	40,000	30,000	— 10,000	— 10,000
Eradication of the foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	— 950,000	— 950,000
Eradication of pink bollworm.....	595,800	573,300	388,560	288,560	— 100,000	— 307,240
Acquisition of lands under the Weeks laws.....	600,000					— 600,000
Plant dust explosions and fires.....		155,000	100,000	25,000	— 75,000	+ 25,000
Agricultural exhibits.....	100,000					— 100,000
Grand total, Department of Agriculture.....	33,899,761	42,098,238	37,672,857	30,540,034	—7,132,823	—3,359,727

<sup>1</sup> Supplemental estimate for administration of the Thunder Mountain area, Idaho.

<sup>2</sup> Supplemental estimate for control of the Japanese beetle.

#### REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.

In considering the above table it should be borne in mind that the annual, permanent, and emergency appropriations of the Department of Agriculture are offset to some extent by certain revenues and receipts resulting from or incident to its activities. These revenues and receipts during the fiscal year 1919 amounted to \$15,607,150.98, and were covered into the Treasury. They include the following items:

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*Receipts from national forests, \$4,358,414.86.*—The receipts from the national forests were derived from the following sources, and represent an increase of \$783,484.79 over the year 1918:

(a) Timber, \$1,526,188: Sales of all classes of stumpage on the national forests, payments for timber destroyed on rights of way or other uses, payments for timber cut or removed without previous permit, and damages assessed against persons setting fire to forest areas.

(b) Grazing, \$2,609,169.85: Payments for grazing privileges on national forest ranges for cattle, horses, swine, sheep, and goats, and for unauthorized use of grazing areas.

(c) Special uses, \$223,057.01: Payments for use of forest lands for various purposes, such as residences, camps, cabins, hotels, rights of way, agriculture, wharves, water power, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, conduits, etc., and use of forest areas for turpentine extraction.

*Benefits derived by States from receipts from national forests.*—Under existing law 10 per cent of the forest receipts is expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in the construction of roads and trails, and 25 per cent of the forest receipts is paid to the States by the Federal Government for the benefit of county schools and roads. The amounts expended in or paid in each State during the fiscal year 1919 are shown below:

States.	School and road moneys payable to States.	Road and trail moneys expendable by Secretary of Agriculture.
Alabama.....	\$123.08	\$49.23
Alaska.....	25,456.77	10,182.71
Arizona.....	113,152.97	45,261.18
Arkansas.....	16,563.88	6,625.55
California.....	129,259.73	51,703.89
Colorado.....	115,048.98	46,019.59
Florida.....	4,075.77	1,630.31
Georgia.....	1,049.99	419.99
Idaho.....	115,767.60	46,307.04
Maine.....	446.50	178.60
Michigan.....	146.72	58.69
Minnesota.....	2,944.25	1,177.70
Montana.....	95,042.81	38,017.13
Nebraska.....	3,601.01	1,440.40
Nevada.....	30,688.39	12,275.36
New Hampshire.....	4,930.03	1,972.01
New Mexico.....	84,661.05	33,864.42
North Carolina.....	5,559.45	2,223.78
Oklahoma.....	1,327.17	530.87
Oregon.....	115,405.74	46,162.30
South Carolina.....	220.36	88.15
South Dakota.....	16,784.41	6,713.76
Tennessee.....	2,134.17	853.67
Utah.....	68,650.64	27,460.25
Virginia.....	3,283.14	1,313.26
Washington.....	54,772.57	21,909.03
West Virginia.....	258.77	95.51
Wyoming.....	58,550.93	23,420.37
Total.....	1,069,886.88	427,954.75

*Additional benefits derived by Arizona and New Mexico from receipts from national forests.*—The States of Arizona and New Mexico received additional shares of national-forest receipts for their school funds on account of school lands included within national forests, as follows: Arizona, \$58,775.83; New Mexico, \$20,091.49.

*Telegrams over Government lines, \$6,146.75.*—These receipts are derived through the transmission of private messages over Weather Bureau telegraph lines in isolated regions where commercial lines are not yet available.

*Sale of cotton standards, \$5,665.31.*—These receipts are derived through the sale of practical forms of the official cotton standards prepared by the department to the various exchanges, spot-market dealers, merchants, cotton mills, agricultural colleges, and textile schools.

*Cost of cotton-futures disputes, \$10,454.20.*—These receipts are derived through the settlement of disputes referred to the department from time to time by either party to a contract of sale of cotton for future delivery, for determination as to the quality, grade, or length of staple of the cotton, in accordance with the provisions of the United States cotton-futures act.

*Sale of loose cotton, \$34,693.24.*—In the preparation of practical forms of the official cotton standards it is necessary for the department to purchase in the open market considerable quantities of cotton in order to match the various types and classes of cotton. A large quantity of the cotton thus purchased is found unsuitable for use in making copies of the official cotton standards, and this is disposed of to dealers at the best price obtainable.

*Cost of grain-standards appeals, \$7,545.91.*—These receipts represent charges made for the settlement of appeals from the grading of grain by licensed inspectors; also disputes as to the correct grade of grain entering into interstate commerce between noninspection points referred to the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the United States grain-standards act.

*Cost of inspection of perishable food products, \$19,227.56.*—These receipts are derived from the inspection of perishable food products authorized in the general expense appropriation made to the Bureau of Markets for carrying on such work.

*Costs of classification of cotton, \$1,491.75.*—These receipts represent charges made for classifying cotton pursuant to the seventh subdivision of section 5 of the United States cotton-futures act. The receipts are made a revolving fund as provided in said act under the head "Classification of cotton, wheat-price guaranty act of March 4, 1919."

*Sale of photo prints, lantern slides, etc., \$688.47.*—These receipts are derived through the sale of photo prints, lantern slides, transparencies, blue prints, and motion-picture films to State institutions, publishers, and individuals for use in lecture work and in connection with the preparation of publications bearing on agriculture and related subjects.

*Sale of hearings, \$178.70.*—These receipts are derived through the sale of hearings conducted by the department from time to time in connection with the enforcement of regulatory acts, particularly the food and drugs act and the insecticide and fungicide act. These hearings are sold to corporations, firms, and individuals desiring them at the rate of 10 cents per folio to cover the cost of preparing them.

*Sale of card indexes, \$202.75.*—These receipts are derived through the sale of card indexes of experiment station literature to various agricultural colleges, experiment stations, educational institutions, and libraries throughout the country.

*Sale of other miscellaneous property and collections, \$244,606.16.*—This covers the sale of unserviceable property owned by the department which has been passed upon and condemned by a board of survey appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also covers the proceeds derived through the sale of farm products obtained at the various experiment stations of the department, other than the insular experiment stations; animals and animal products no longer needed in the work of the department; forest maps and maps and publications of the Weather Bureau; pathological and zoological specimens; samples of pure sugars and naval stores; microscopical specimens, etc.

*Sale of products, agricultural stations, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, \$4,284.40.*—These receipts are derived through the sale of agricultural products obtained on the land belonging to the agricultural experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, island of Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

*Sale of seeds to farmers, \$859,650.48.*—These receipts are derived through the sale of seeds to farmers for cash, at cost, in sections where, on account of drought or other unfavorable conditions, such assistance was needed. Such sales are specifically provided for in the food-production act.

*Sale of nitrate of soda to farmers, \$8,768,268.85.*—These receipts are derived through the sale of nitrate of soda to farmers for cash, at cost, in sections where a special need for such assistance existed. Such sales are specifically provided for in the food-control act.

*Miscellaneous items, \$1,285,631.59.*—This amount includes \$547,928.89 from contributions toward cooperative work in forest investigations; \$441,678.21 from refunds on mileage and scrip books, and \$296,024.49 from other executive departments of the Government in payment of supplies furnished and services rendered by the Department of Agriculture.

The following table shows the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the current fiscal year:

Titles of appropriations.	Total of appropriations for 1920.
Agricultural appropriation act.....	\$33, 899, 761
Permanent annual appropriations.....	28, 235, 000
Cooperative construction of rural post roads (Post Office appropriation act for fiscal year 1920).....	75, 000, 000
Federal forest road construction (Post Office appropriation act for fiscal year 1920).....	3, 000, 000
Protection of lands involved in California and Oregon railroad forfeiture suit (sundry civil).....	25, 000
Printing and binding (sundry civil).....	600, 000
Rent of buildings (sundry civil).....	41, 509
Grand total of all appropriations for the Department of Agriculture.....	140, 801, 270

In the following pages the reasons for all increases in appropriations are given, and all changes in amounts in the statutory rolls are indicated.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

## STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 2, line 3.)

The statutory roll of the office of the Secretary carries a decrease of \$33,580, as indicated in detail in the following table:

## Places dropped:

1 assistant secretary .....	\$5,000
4 firemen, at \$720 each .....	2,880
1 carriage driver .....	600
	<hr/> \$8,480

## Transfers to statutory roll, Division of Publications, and the Secretary's roll correspondingly reduced:

1 assistant in charge of information .....	3,000
1 assistant .....	2,000 *
1 assistant editor .....	2,000
4 assistant editors, at \$1,800 each .....	7,200
1 assistant editor .....	1,600
1 expert on exhibits .....	3,000
1 assistant in exhibits .....	2,000
4 clerks, class 2 .....	5,600
4 clerks, class 1 .....	4,800
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	2,000
1 laborer .....	600
1 messenger boy .....	600
2 messenger boys, at \$480 each .....	960
	<hr/> 35,360

## Transfers from extra labor fund, office of the Secretary, and that fund correspondingly reduced:

2 charwomen, at \$240 each, 1 to statutory roll, Division of Publications, and 1 to statutory roll, Bureau of Crop Estimates .....	480
Reduction in "extra labor" fund on account of transfers to statutory roll, office of the Secretary .....	6,080
Reduction in "extra labor" fund .....	960
	<hr/> 7,520
	<hr/> 51,360

## Transfers from funds of other bureaus, which funds have been correspondingly reduced:

10 firemen, at \$1,080 each, 1 from meat inspection, Bureau of Animal Industry; 1 from black and stripe rust, 1 from blister rust control, and 1 from administrative expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry; 2 from food and drugs act, Bureau of Chemistry; 1 from deciduous fruit insects, Bureau of Entomology; 1 from farmers' cooperative demonstrations in North and West, States Relations Service; 1 from food supply investigations, and 1 from cotton futures act, Bureau of Markets .....	\$10,800
1 skilled laborer, from dairy industry, Bureau of Animal Industry .....	900
	<hr/> 11,700

## Transfers from lump fund for extra labor to statutory roll, office of the Secretary, and the lump fund correspondingly reduced:

1 superintendent of telegraph and telephones .....	2,000
1 chief engineer .....	1,800
1 foreman of stable .....	1,080
1 skilled laborer .....	960
1 charwoman .....	240
	<hr/> 6,080
	<hr/> 17,780

Actual decrease..... 33,580



OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT.

STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 4, line 17.)

The statutory roll of the Office of Farm Management carries a decrease of \$12,300, as indicated in the following table:

Places dropped:	
9 clerks, at \$900 each.....	\$8,100
5 clerks or map tracers, at \$840 each.....	4,200
Actual decrease.....	12,300

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Farm management and farm practice investigations* (p. 5, line 6).—There is an increase in this item of \$31,840. This amount has been added to the sum set aside in the proviso for ascertaining the cost of production of the principal staple agricultural products, as has \$23,160, which is deducted from the amount heretofore available for general farm-management work, the committee being of the opinion that a large appropriation should be devoted to this important investigation.

WEATHER BUREAU.

STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 5, line 18.)

The statutory roll of the Weather Bureau carries an apparent increase of \$4,020, but there is an actual decrease of \$1,200, as indicated in detail in the following table:

Places dropped:	
4 firemen, at \$720 each.....	\$2,880
New places:	
2 firemen, at \$840 each.....	1,680
Actual decrease.....	\$1,200
Transfers from lump funds of this bureau, which have been correspondingly reduced:	
2 clerks, class 1, from aerological stations.....	2,400
1 supervising instrument maker, from aerological stations.....	1,620
1 repairman, from station salaries.....	1,200
	5,220
Apparent increase.....	4,020

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Expenses outside of Washington* (p. 9, line 10).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$1,200, but, as that amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually no change.

*Aerological investigations* (p. 9, line 18).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$4,020, but, as that amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually no change.

## BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

## STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 10, line 2.)

The statutory roll of the Bureau of Animal Industry carries an apparent increase of \$103,240, but there is no actual increase, as indicated in detail in the following table:

Transfers from lump funds of this bureau, which funds have been correspondingly reduced:

1 executive clerk, from inspection and quarantine.....	\$2, 000
3 clerks, class 4, 2 from dairy industry, and 1 from meat inspection.....	5, 400
1 clerk, class 3, from diseases of animals.....	1, 600
4 clerks, at \$1,500 each, 1 from inspection and quarantine, 1 from dairy industry, 1 from eradicating hog cholera, and 1 from meat inspection.....	6, 000
2 clerks, class 2, 1 from eradicating hog cholera and 1 from meat inspection.....	2, 800
1 clerk, from meat inspection.....	1, 380
1 clerk, from eradicating cattle ticks.....	1, 320
1 clerk, from meat inspection.....	1, 260
39 clerk, class 1, 1 from inspection and quarantine, 8 from tuberculosis eradication, 5 from eradicating cattle ticks, 2 from dairy industry, 2 from eradicating hog cholera, and 21 from meat inspection.....	46, 800
11 clerks, at \$1,100 each, 1 from inspection and quarantine, 1 from eradicating cattle ticks, 1 from tuberculosis eradication, 4 from animal husbandry, 3 from eradicating hog cholera, and 1 from meat inspection.....	12, 100
4 clerks, at \$1,050 each, 1 from inspection and quarantine and 3 from tuberculosis eradication.....	4, 320
1 clerk, from eradicating hog cholera.....	1, 020
7 clerks, at \$1,000 each, 3 from tuberculosis eradication, 2 from dairy industry, and 2 from eradicating hog cholera.....	7, 000
1 skilled laborer, from abortion of animals.....	1, 200
1 skilled laborer, from tuberculosis eradication.....	1, 000
1 skilled laborer, from dairy industry.....	900
2 messengers or laborers, at \$840 each, 1 from dairy industry and 1 from animal husbandry.....	1, 680
1 messenger boy, from tuberculosis eradication.....	660
9 messenger boys, at \$480 each, 1 from inspection and quarantine, 2 from tuberculosis eradication, 1 from dairy industry, 1 from animal husbandry, 1 from diseases of animals, 1 from abortion of animals, 1 from eradicating hog cholera, and 1 from meat inspection.....	4, 320
1 charwoman, from meat inspection.....	480
Apparent increase.....	103, 240

## GENERAL EXPENSES

*Inspection and quarantine* (p. 13, line 3).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$5,360, but, as \$7,360 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual increase is \$2,000. This amount will be used for the inspection and testing of animals for export. This work is constantly increasing. In recent months there has been an unusual demand for the bureau inspectors to test animals for export and to inspect the vessels carrying such animals.

*Tuberculosis of animals* (p. 13, line 13).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$200,000, but, as \$19,560 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$180,440. The decrease is due to a reduction of \$500,000 in the indemnity fund. The experience of the past year has shown that less money will be required

for indemnities and a larger amount for administrative and operating expenses. The committee therefore increased the amount for administrative and operating expenses from \$500,000 to \$800,000, \$100,000 of which it recommends be made immediately available; and decreased the amount for indemnities from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000.

The word "*hereafter*" has been added to the third proviso, on page 15, relative to the interstate shipment of cattle for immediate slaughter; this will make the legislation permanent and obviate the necessity of repeating the language annually in the appropriation bill.

*Tick eradication* (p. 16, line 3).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$60,820, but, as \$8,420 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$52,400. This amount has heretofore been used for live-stock and dairy demonstration work, in cooperation with the States Relations Service, but the committee recommends that this work be discontinued. The language pertaining to this work has therefore been omitted. The proviso has also been amended so as to prohibit the purchase of animals, as well as materials, in connection with tick-eradication demonstrations.

*Dairy investigations* (p. 16, line 13).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$50,370, but as \$11,720 has been transferred to the statutory roll of the bureau, and \$900 to the statutory roll of the Secretary's Office, the actual decrease is \$37,750.

*Animal husbandry investigations* (p. 16, line 17).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$58,500, but as \$5,720 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$52,780, \$16,940 in the amount set aside for experiments in breeding and maintenance of horses for military horses, \$33,640 in the amount set aside for poultry feeding and breeding, and \$2,200 in the amount for general animal husbandry work.

*Animal disease investigations* (p. 17, line 11).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$18,160, but as \$3,760 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$14,400.

Inasmuch as the amount set aside in the proviso for the investigation of contagious abortion has been reduced \$24,400, however, there is thereby released for other work the sum of \$10,000, which the committee recommends be used for the investigation of roundworm of hogs. These parasites are responsible for losses among young pigs amounting to millions of dollars each year.

*Hog cholera* (p. 17, line 21).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$131,045, but, as \$12,100 has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is an actual decrease of \$118,945.

*Dourine eradication* (p. 18, line 11).—There is a decrease in this item of \$23,600.

#### MEAT INSPECTION.

(P. 18, line 19.)

There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$11,380, but, as \$35,680 has been transferred to statutory rolls, there is an actual increase of \$24,300 to be used for salaries.

The language of the paragraph has been amended by inserting the words "*including the purchase of tags, stamps, and labels printed in course of manufacture.*" The language of recent enactments relative to printing, strictly construed, prevents the department from securing

such supplies from any other source than the Government Printing Office, except with the previous consent of the Joint Committees on Printing. Attention is invited to the fact that similar authority has been carried in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation acts for a number of years, covering like supplies for the Treasury Department, this item reading: "For stationery, including tags, labels, and index cards printed in course of manufacture." These articles are used for the marking of coins and other articles—uses which appear to be exactly comparable with those to which the meat-inspection supplies are devoted.

The provisions regarding the inspection of equine meat and for the payment of overtime work in packing establishments have been omitted, being permanent legislation, but proper reference has been made thereto by the addition of the following words: "*as extended to equine meat by the act of July 24, 1919 (public No. 22, 66th Cong.).*"

### BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

#### STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 19, line 5.)

The statutory roll of the Bureau of Plant Industry carries an apparent increase of \$35,680, but there is an actual decrease of \$1,200, as indicated in detail in the following table:

Transfers from lump funds of this bureau, which funds have been correspondingly reduced:

1 executive clerk, from administrative expenses.....	\$1,980
3 clerks, class 4, 1 from blister-rust control, 1 from black and stripe rust investigations, and 1 from purchase and distribution of valuable seeds.....	5,400
3 clerks, class 3, 1 from citrus canker eradication, 1 from crop physiology, 1 from barberry eradication (and 1 from demonstrations on reclamation projects).....	4,800
1 clerk, from forage crop investigations.....	1,500
3 clerks, class 2, 1 from blister-rust control and 2 from black and stripe rust investigations.....	4,200
12 clerks, class 1, 1 from forest pathology, 1 from blister-rust control, 2 from cotton and truck diseases, 1 from cereal investigations, 2 from black and stripe rust investigations, 1 from barberry eradication, 1 from alkali and drought resistant plants, 1 from western irrigation agriculture, 1 from new and rare seeds, and 1 from purchase and distribution of valuable seeds.....	14,400
1 clerk, from blister-rust control.....	1,080
1 messenger or laborer, from black and stripe rust investigations.....	720
1 general mechanic, from Arlington Farm.....	1,400
1 mechanical assistant, from horticultural investigations.....	1,400
	<hr/> \$36,880

Place dropped:

1 blacksmith.....	1,200
	<hr/>
Actual decrease.....	1,200
	<hr/>
Apparent increase.....	35,680

#### GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Citrus canker* (p. 21, line 21).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$86,600, but, as \$1,600 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$85,000.

*Forest pathology* (p. 22, line 14).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$1,200, but, as that amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually no change.

*White-pine blister rust* (p. 22, line 14).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$6,560, but as this amount has been transferred to statutory rolls, there is actually no change.

*Cotton, truck, and forage crop investigations* (p. 23, line 11).—There is an apparent increase in this item of \$7,600, but, as \$2,400 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual increase is \$10,000. This amount will be used for investigating a number of serious potato diseases, including a study of the potato wart in cooperation with the Federal Horticultural Board. There is a decrease of \$14,700 in the appropriation for the eradication of the potato wart under the Federal Horticultural Board. A group of potato diseases classed as "mosaic" also presents a series of difficult problems, including a determination of the exact nature of the cause of the diseases and of questions relating to their transmission by insects. The importance of this work is indicated by the fact that losses in infected fields frequently exceed 20 per cent.

*Crop physiology* (p. 23, line 13).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$8,400, but, as \$1,600 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$6,800.

*Soil-fertility investigations* (p. 23, line 22).—There is an increase of \$10,000 in this item. This amount will be used in meeting the increasing demands for information regarding new fertilizer materials. During the past few years heavy losses have resulted to farmers through the application of fertilizers regarding which no experience from their use was available. Many of these fertilizer materials were of comparatively little value and some were actually injurious. New nitrogen products will undoubtedly appear in fertilizers during the next few years, and these should be investigated promptly. It is proposed to investigate and give field tests to all materials representing new sources of potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen as they appear in the fertilizer market from time to time.

*Crop acclimatization and fiber-plant investigations* (p. 24, line 1).—There is a decrease in this item of \$18,000. The provision setting aside \$3,000 for experiments in the production of New Zealand flax has been eliminated, as has also the proviso increasing the limit on the cost of farm buildings under this item.

*Drug-plant and poisonous-plant investigations* (p. 24, line 9).—An increase of \$1,000 has been provided in this item for the extension of the investigations of stock-poisoning plants, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry.

*Cereal investigations* (p. 25, line 4).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$92,800, but, as \$12,800 has been transferred to statutory rolls, the actual decrease is \$80,000. This includes a reduction of \$50,000 in the proviso for the investigation and control of black rust, leaf rust, and stripe rust.

The provisos setting aside \$40,000 for the study of corn improvement and methods of corn production and \$25,000 for the investigations of corn root and stalk diseases have been eliminated. This is done in order to simplify the language of the paragraph, and also to reduce the amount of clerical and overhead expenses, but it is the committee's intention that the work heretofore carried on under these provisions should be continued.

*Alkali and drought resistant plant investigations* (p. 26, line 3).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$4,200, but, as \$1,200

has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$3,000.

*Sugar-plant investigations* (p. 26, line 5).—There is a decrease in this item of \$9,115.

The provisos setting aside \$10,000 for the development and improvement of American strain of sugar-beet seed and for investigations connection with the production of cane and sorghum sirups have been eliminated. This merely eliminates superfluous language in the item, but it is the thought of the committee that the work should be carried on along present lines.

*Dry-land agriculture investigations* (p. 26, line 13).—There is a decrease in this item of \$9,000.

*Western irrigation agriculture investigations* (p. 26, line 24).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$21,200, but, as \$1,200 has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is an actual decrease of \$20,000.

*Pomological investigations* (p. 27, line 9).—There is an increase in this item of \$27,000. This amount will be used for the purchase of land for two stations in California for the conduct of viticultural work. A proviso authorizing this purchase has been added. The proviso in the present act setting aside \$20,000 for investigating and developing new grape industries has been eliminated.

*Horticultural investigations* (p. 28, line 6).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$1,400, but, as this amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually no change. The committee recommends that \$5,000 of this appropriation be used for the development of pure and desirable strains of sweet corn for commercial canning.

*Nursery investigations* (p. 28, line 13).—This is a new item. The necessity of restricting under the plant-quarantine act the importation of much of the nursery stock and other closely allied plant material hitherto brought into the United States in large quantities, in order to give adequate protection to horticultural and pomological interests against the introduction of dangerous insect pests and fungous diseases, together with the serious reduction during the past year or two in the usual supplies of stocks obtained under normal conditions from France and elsewhere, has served to emphasize the importance of developing domestic supplies of these materials.

*Arlington farm* (p. 28, line 19).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$1,400, but as that amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually no change.

*Foreign seed and plant introduction* (p. 29, line 1).—There is a decrease in this item of \$50,000. Inasmuch as the appropriation for the current fiscal year, however, includes \$50,000 for the purchase of land, erection of buildings, etc., in connection with the establishment of a plant inspection and detention station, which amount is omitted in this bill there is actually no change in the funds available for conducting the work under this item.

*New and rare seed, forage-crop investigations* (p. 29, line 8).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$9,780, but as \$2,700 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$7,080.

*Administrative expenses* (p. 29, line 17).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$3,060, but, as \$1,080 has been transferred to the statutory roll of the Secretary's office, the actual decrease is \$1,980.

PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF VALUABLE SEEDS.

(P. 29, line 24.)

There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$119,564, but as \$3,000 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is 16,564.

FOREST SERVICE.

STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 32, line 16.)

The statutory roll of the Forest Service carries an actual increase \$2,520, as indicated in detail in the following table:

v places:	
1 forest supervisor.....	\$3,240
1 forest supervisor.....	2,880
8 forest supervisors, at \$2,500 each.....	20,000
16 forest supervisors, at \$2,380 each.....	38,080
14 forest supervisors, at \$2,180 each.....	95,920
10 forest supervisors, at \$1,980 each.....	118,800
5 forest supervisors, at \$1,780 each.....	8,900
1 deputy forest supervisor.....	1,980
4 deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,880 each.....	7,520
5 deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,780 each.....	44,500
3 deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,680 each.....	47,040
5 deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,580 each.....	23,700
1 forest rangers, at \$1,620 each.....	17,820
1 forest rangers, at \$1,520 each.....	34,960
1 forest rangers, at \$1,420 each.....	110,760
1 forest rangers, at \$1,320 each.....	380,160
1 forest rangers, at \$1,220 each.....	719,800
	<hr/>
1,1 total new places.	\$1,676,060

Places dropped:

1 forest supervisor.....	3,040
1 forest supervisor.....	2,700
8 forest supervisors, at \$2,400 each.....	19,200
20 forest supervisors, at \$2,200 each.....	44,000
49 forest supervisors, at \$2,000 each.....	98,000
66 forest supervisors, at \$1,800 each.....	118,800
5 forest supervisors, at \$1,600 each.....	8,000
1 deputy forest supervisor.....	1,800
4 deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,700 each.....	6,800
28 deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,600 each.....	44,800
31 deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,500 each.....	46,500
18 deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,400 each.....	25,200
11 forest rangers, at \$1,500 each.....	16,500
23 forest rangers, at \$1,400 each.....	32,200
78 forest rangers, at \$1,300 each.....	101,400
288 forest rangers, at \$1,200 each.....	345,600
630 forest rangers, at \$1,100 each.....	693,000
100 forest guards, at \$1,100 each, for periods not exceeding six months in the aggregate.....	55,000
40 forest guards, at \$1,100 each, for periods not exceeding three months in the aggregate.....	11,000
	<hr/>
1,402 total places dropped.	1,673,540
Actual increase.....	2,520

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Introductory paragraph* (p. 35, line 1).—The limitation on the cost of any building erected on the national forests has been increased from \$800 to \$1,000.

The following new proviso has been inserted: "*Provided further, That hereafter the charge for grazing permits upon each of the national forests shall be not less than the appraised value of pasturage upon such national forests as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time, but at least every five years, beginning with the calendar year 1921, upon the basis of the commercial rates charged for pasturage upon lands of similar character, taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of the respective areas: And provided also, That the Secretary of Agriculture may allow free of charge the grazing of milch, work, or other animals used for domestic purposes not exceeding a total of ten head owned and in use by bona fide settlers residing in or near a national forest; or animals in actual use by prospectors, campers, and travelers; or saddle, pack, and work animals actually used in connection with permitted operations on the national forests.*"

The receipts from grazing during the fiscal year 1919 amounted to approximately \$2,600,000. It is estimated that the new grazing fees will practically double this sum. The testimony before the committee shows that the average rate for cattle grazing this year is \$1.20 a head for the entire year. Where the grazing is for only a few months the rate is one-tenth of the annual rate per month. The average period during which cattle have been on the forests this year is six months. The average amount collected is 72 cents per head. The sheep rate is 25 per cent of the cattle rate.

The average period the sheep have been on is about four months. The average fee collected from sheep grazing is about 12 cents per head.

Twenty-five per cent more is charged for horses than for cattle. The average rate collected for horses is about 90 cents per head.

The number of swine is very small.

The following table shows the grazing permits issued and number of stock grazed:

State.	Cattle, horses, and swine.				Sheep and goats.		
	Permits issued.	Number of stock grazed.			Permits issued.	Number of stock grazed.	
		Cattle.	Horses.	Swine.		Sheep.	Goats.
Alabama.....	2	59					
Arizona.....	1,570	360,011	6,509	637	160	364,853	6,604
Arkansas.....	452	4,591	80	494	15	49	230
California.....	3,021	208,683	7,019	3,324	551	606,526	13,286
Colorado.....	4,455	380,460	9,503		872	1,044,208	1,322
Florida.....	23	787		6			
Georgia.....	48	440	14	15	3	23	
Idaho.....	4,213	190,608	13,794		1,093	1,758,877	
Michigan.....					2	91	
Montana.....	2,865	170,674	16,524		521	835,224	134
Nebraska.....	54	12,757	713				
Nevada.....	502	77,432	4,320		109	390,753	
New Hampshire.....	15	138	12				
New Mexico.....	2,020	174,979	5,309	467	576	440,302	39,031
North Carolina.....	186	1,157	52	56	5	82	
Oklahoma.....	57	3,304	294				
Oregon.....	2,478	162,004	10,066	88	537	753,418	52
South Dakota.....	786	38,185	3,184		8	12,200	
Tennessee.....	47	431			5	75	
Utah.....	7,249	172,246	9,914	67	1,641	811,510	110
Virginia.....	273	2,614	15		1	6	
Washington.....	1,031	30,743	2,318		196	236,307	
Wyoming.....	1,181	143,204	3,611		329	680,670	
Total.....	32,528	2,135,527	93,251	5,154	6,624	7,935,174	60,789



*Salaries of forest supervisors, rangers, and guards* (p. 37, line 9).—This appears as a new item and carries an increase of \$125,000. Its purpose is to provide for the salaries of part-time employees heretofore carried on the statutory roll and for the employment of emergency labor incident to the administration of all the national forests.

*National forests and general administration* (p. 37, line 15).—There is a decrease in this item of \$439. Two forests have been increased, the Idaho National Forest by \$14,980 and the Payette National Forest by \$9,350, a total increase of \$24,330, due to the addition of the Thunder Mountain area in central Idaho, comprising 1,095,022.11 acres, in accordance with the provisions of Public No. 69. Six forests have been decreased, as follows:

Colville National Forest, Washington, by \$2,784.

Eldorado National Forest, California and Nevada, by \$2,250.

Kaniku National Forest, Idaho and Washington, by \$6,943.

Monterey National Forest, California, \$3,547, having been consolidated with the Santa Barbara National Forest.

Sioux National Forest, South Dakota and Montana, by \$2,640, as it will be consolidated with the Custer National Forest during the present fiscal year.

Tusayan National Forest, Arizona, by \$4,085, a total decrease of \$22,149.

The Minam National Forest has been omitted, as it is proposed to consolidate this forest with the Whitman National Forest during the current fiscal year, the latter being increased correspondingly. In addition the appropriation for use in the District of Columbia has been decreased \$2,520.

*Land classification and entry surveys* (p. 45, line 12).—There is a decrease in this item of \$20,000. New language has been added permitting the survey of lands involved in exchanges authorized by law.

*Supplies and equipment* (p. 46, line 1).—There is a decrease in this item of \$11,100.

*Range investigations*.—This item, amounting to \$35,000, has been omitted.

*Tree planting on national forests* (p. 46, line 14).—There is a decrease in this item of \$25,000. The proviso authorizing the purchase of land for a forest nursery site on the Michigan National Forest has been omitted, as the site will be purchased during the current fiscal year.

*Silvicultural investigations* (p. 46, line 18).—There is a decrease in this item of \$43,728.

*Reconnaissance of forest resources* (p. 46, line 23).—There is an increase in this item of \$25,000. This amount will be required for the necessary estimating and appraising of the grazing resources of the national forests incident to the changed program provided in this bill.

*Miscellaneous forest investigations* (p. 47, line 3).—There is a decrease in this item of \$6,280.

*Improvement of the national forests* (p. 47, line 7).—There is a decrease in this item of \$50,000. The provisos prohibiting the use of funds from this appropriation for the payment of traveling expenses except on official business and for the preparation or publication of any newspaper or magazine article have been broadened to include all funds appropriated for the Forest Service. The word "hereafter" has also been inserted in each proviso. These provisions have been included in the appropriation acts since 1911, and it is now proposed

to make them permanent legislation so that it will not be necessary to repeat the language from year to year.

The following table shows the expenditures of the Forest Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Regular expenditures from annual appropriation:	
Field expenses connected with the national forests.....	\$4, 801, 794. 67
General expenses connected with the Washington office.....	472, 403. 22
Research and recording of results.....	388, 023. 68
Total.....	5, 662, 221. 57
Emergency fire expenditures, derived in 1919 from the national security and defense fund.....	650, 000. 00
Cooperative contributions for work on national forests, including protection, improvements, and brush burning.....	522, 840. 05
Cooperation with States in fire protection outside the national forests.....	99, 921. 13
Cooperative contributions from Army and Navy for military research in wood.....	372, 233. 81
Construction of roads, from the 10 per cent fund (total available, \$350,533.75).....	279, 055. 63
Construction of roads, section 8, Federal-aid road act and Post Office appropriation act (total available, \$4,000,000).....	548, 764. 80
Amount paid to States representing 25 per cent of gross receipts.....	1, 069, 886. 88
Special apportionment for Arizona and New Mexico for school lands within national forests.....	78, 687. 32
Total expenditures.....	9, 285, 611. 19
Total receipts.....	4, 358, 414. 86
Deficit.....	4, 927, 196. 33

#### BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

##### STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 48, line 21.)

The statutory roll of the Bureau of Chemistry carries an apparent increase of \$14,520, but there is an actual decrease of \$1,300, as indicated in detail in the following table:

Transfer from lump funds of this bureau, which funds have been correspondingly reduced:	
2 clerks, class 4, from food and drugs act.....	\$3, 600
1 clerk, from food and drugs act.....	1, 440
2 clerks, class 2, from food and drugs act and poultry and egg investigations.....	2, 800
1 machine operator, from food and drugs act, with change of title.....	1, 100
1 laboratory helper, from food and drugs act.....	1, 000
1 laboratory helper, from food and drugs act.....	840
1 laborer, from food and drugs act.....	780
2 laboratory helpers or laborers, at \$720 each, from color investigations and poultry and egg investigations.....	1, 440
1 sampler, from food and drugs act.....	1, 200
1 skilled laborer, from food and drugs act.....	900
1 messenger boy, from food and drugs act.....	720
	<hr/> \$15, 820
Places dropped:	
8 food and drug inspectors, at \$1,400 each.....	\$11, 200
Transfer to statutory roll, Division of Publications:	
1 clerk.....	900
	<hr/> 12, 100
New places:	
2 food and drug inspectors, at \$2,000 each.....	4, 000
2 food and drug inspectors, at \$1,800 each.....	3, 600
2 food and drug inspectors, at \$1,600 each.....	3, 200
	<hr/> 10, 800
Actual decrease.....	1, 300
Apparent increase.....	14, 520

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Investigations in agricultural chemistry* (p. 50, line 21).—This item is a combination of three existing subappropriations, (1) the application of chemistry to agriculture, (2) the biological investigation of food and drug products, and (3) the study and improvement of methods of utilizing by-products of citrus fruits. The amount carried by these three items for the current fiscal year aggregates \$70,400, so that the total sum provided for the fiscal year 1921 for these activities represents an actual decrease of \$4,000.

*Poultry, egg, fish, and oyster investigations* (p. 51, line 7).—This item is a combination of the present subappropriations for (1) poultry and egg investigations, and (2) fish and oyster investigations, the appropriations for which aggregate \$65,000. There is, therefore, an apparent decrease for this work of \$12,120, but, as \$2,120 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$10,000.

*Color investigations* (p. 51, line 13).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$31,740, but, as \$720 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$31,020.

*Sirup investigations* (p. 51, line 19).—There is an increase in this item of \$3,000, making the total appropriation for sirup investigations \$15,000. Of this amount the committee recommends that \$7,500 be set aside for the investigation of the sweet potato as a source of sirup production.

*Enforcement of the food and drugs act* (p. 51, line 23).—The item for investigating the character of the chemical and physical tests applied to American food products in foreign countries, carrying an appropriation of \$4,280, has been added to the item for the enforcement of the food and drugs act, the total appropriations for both items for the current year being \$624,501. There is an apparent decrease in the total appropriation for this work of \$45,140, but, as \$15,140 has been transferred to statutory rolls, the actual decrease is \$30,000.

*Insecticide and fungicide investigations* (p. 52, line 21).—There is a decrease of \$5,000 in this item.

*Dehydration investigations* (p. 53, line 1).—There is a decrease in this item of \$26,500.

*Utilization of wool-scouring wastes* (p. 53, line 6).—There is a decrease in this item of \$3,000.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE TEA-IMPORTATION ACT.

(P. 53, line 9.)

A new paragraph, carrying an appropriation of \$40,000, has been added, providing for the transfer from the Treasury Department to the Department of Agriculture of the powers and duties relating to the administration of an act entitled "*An act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea, approved March 2, 1897, as amended by the act of May 16, 1908.*" The logical place for this work is believed to be in the Department of Agriculture, and the proposed transfer has been approved by the heads of the departments concerned.

## BUREAU OF SOILS.

## STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 54, line 14.)

The statutory roll of the Bureau of Soils carries an apparent increase of \$3,900, but there is no actual increase, as indicated in the following table:

Transfers from lump funds of this bureau, which funds have been correspond-	
ingly reduced:	
1 administrative assistant, from potash investigations.....	\$2, 100
1 soil cartographer, from soil survey .....	1, 800
Apparent increase.....	3. 900

## GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Soil chemical investigations* (p. 55, line 16).—There is a decrease in this item of \$2,500.

*Investigation of fertilizer resources* (p. 56, line 3).—There is an increase in this item of \$5,500, which is to be used for the development of phosphate fertilizer resources. Phosphate rock and phosphate fertilizer investigations have been confined largely during the past year to furnace treatment of phosphate rock. The process in course of development has for its object the production of highly concentrated phosphoric acid and phosphate fertilizers from low-grade raw materials. This process also gives promise of conserving vast quantities of phosphate materials now thrown away or lost in the present systems of mining and preparing the rock for the market. The preliminary work accomplished has been highly satisfactory, and a modified blast furnace of semicommercial size is in course of construction. It is anticipated that the results will furnish data from which it will be possible to determine the cost of producing phosphate fertilizer by the new process. From time to time it will be necessary to run this plant continuously for protracted periods, requiring two or three shifts of men, thereby necessitating additions to the present force. Repairs and changes must also be made as the work progresses.

*Soil survey investigations* (p. 56, line 6).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$19,300, but, as \$1,800 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$17,500.

*Classification of agricultural lands* (p. 56, line 12).—There is a decrease in this item of \$3,100.

*Potash investigations* (p. 56, line 16).—There is an apparent increase in this item of \$65,300, but, as \$2,100 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual increase is \$67,400. This amount is necessary in order to provide for new apparatus, additional supplies, acid for char extraction, and to meet the advance in the cost of labor in operating the experimental kelp potash plant at Summerland, Calif. It is estimated that \$101,000 will be realized from the sale of products at this plant for the current fiscal year. For the fiscal year 1921 it is believed that the receipts will more than cover all expenses, including the heavy overhead now entailed by a large and expensive force of chemists, engineers, and construction and repair men.

Following is an estimate of receipts for 1921 on the basis of 300 days of operation:

150 units of potash per day, at \$2 per unit.....	\$90, 000
1 ton of carb on per day, at \$300 per ton.....	90, 000
20 pounds of iodine per day, at \$4 per pound.....	24, 000
1,600 pounds of sulphate of ammonia per day, at \$4 per hundredweight.....	19, 000
Total.....	223, 000

The results so far obtained indicate that the production of potash from kelp can be made a commercial success, but a number of questions need more complete investigation before the matter can be finally submitted to the public. This will take at least another year. It has been demonstrated that not less than 500,000 tons of raw kelp per annum are available in the vicinity of the department's plant at Summerland. It is assumed, therefore, that, if it is conclusively shown what profits are obtainable from the treatment of kelp by the process developed by the department, plants will be established sufficient in capacity to utilize the raw material available. The benefit to the public, therefore, from the successful outcome of these experiments seems to be assured and certainly justifies the appropriation recommended.

#### BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

##### STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 57, line 4.)

The statutory roll of the Bureau of Entomology carries an apparent increase of \$8,800, but there is an actual decrease of \$800, as indicated in detail in the following table:

Places dropped:	
7 entomological preparators, at \$600 each.....	\$4, 200
New places:	
1 clerk class 4.....	\$1, 800
1 clerk class 3.....	1, 600
	<hr/> 3, 400
Actual decrease.....	800
Transfers from lump funds of this bureau, which funds have been correspondingly reduced:	
2 clerks class 3, from truck crop insects.....	\$3, 200
2 clerks class 2, 1 from cereal and forage insects and 1 from preventing spread of moths.....	2, 800
3 clerks class 1, 1 from bee culture, 1 from forest insects, and 1 from deciduous fruit insects.....	3, 600
	<hr/> 9, 600
Apparent increase.....	8, 800

##### GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Deciduous fruit insect investigations* (p. 58, line 10).—There is an apparent increase in this item of \$72,720, but, as \$2,280 has been transferred to statutory rolls, the actual increase is \$75,000. This additional amount will be used for extending the work in the control of the Japanese beetle. The allotment for this work under the present appropriation is \$25,000, which with \$30,000 *to be made*

*immediately available* provides a total of \$55,000 for this purpose during the fiscal year 1920. The remaining \$45,000 of the increase, together with \$25,000 allotted for the control of the Japanese beetle from the present appropriation, will make \$70,000 available for combating this pest during the next fiscal year.

The Japanese beetle, introduced from Japan, has become in this country a serious enemy of many kinds of plants, including orchards, vineyards, truck crops, ornamental plants, various weeds, shade trees, etc. It is now established in Burlington and Camden Counties, N. J., and covers an area, according to present surveys, of about 15,000 acres. It is extremely important that everything feasible be done to prevent the further spread of this insect, and it is believed that money expended in this work will be a very profitable investment because it will protect other parts of the country from the ravages of the insect and obviate the necessity for considerable larger expenditures in connection with control measures over much greater areas.

*Cereal and forage insect investigations* (p. 58, line 15).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$1,400, but, as that amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is no actual change.

The committee recommends that \$20,000 of the amount carried by this item be used for the extension of alfalfa weevil investigations.

*Control of the European cornborer*.—This item has been omitted pending action by Congress on the deficiency estimate for \$500,000 covering this work which has recently been submitted by the department.

*Southern field-crop insect investigations* (p. 58, line 18).—There is an increase in this item of \$24,600, which is desired for extending the experiments for the control of the cotton-boll weevil. The possibility of practical control of the weevil in the Mississippi Delta region by the use of calcium arsenate in dust form has been demonstrated. In some instances the per acre yield of cotton has been doubled by the application of this insecticide. New types of both hand and power machines for applying the poison have also been developed. Further improvement in both poison and machines in the interest of economy is possible, and investigations to this end should be made.

*Forest-insect investigations* (p. 58, line 23).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$8,790, but, as \$1,200 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$7,590.

*Truck-crop and stored-products insect investigations* (p. 58, line 24).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$24,960, but, as \$3,200 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$21,760. The committee recommends that \$10,000 of the total appropriation be used for the investigations of the grain moth.

*Bee culture investigations* (p. 59, line 4).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$1,200, but, as this amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually no change.

*Investigations of tropical and subtropical plant insects* (p. 59, line 6).—The item is a combination of three existing appropriations, (1) investigations of insects affecting tropical and subtropical fruits, (2) investigations and control of the Mediterranean and other fruit flies, and (3) investigations of the camphor thrip. It involves a net decrease of \$2,000.

*Miscellaneous insect investigations* (p. 59, line 9).—There is a decrease in this item of \$10,000.

*Administrative expenses* (p. 59, line 14).—There is a decrease in this item of \$1,600.

PREVENTING SPREAD OF MOTHS.

(P. 59, line 18.)

There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$104,050, but, as \$1,400 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$102,650.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 60, line 17.)

The statutory roll of the Bureau of Biological Survey carries an apparent increase of \$12,900, but there is no actual increase, as indicated in detail in the following table:

Transfers from lump funds of this bureau, which funds have been correspond-	
ingly reduced:	
2 clerks, class 4, 1 from food habits of birds and mammals and 1 from protection of migratory birds.....	\$3, 600
1 clerk, from game preservation.....	1, 500
3 clerks, class 2, 2 from food habits of birds and mammals and 1 from suppression of rabies.....	4, 200
3 clerks, class 1, 2 from food habits of birds and mammals and 1 from protection of migratory birds.....	3, 600
Apparent increase.....	12, 900

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Sullys Hill game preserve* (p. 61, line 24).—The language of this paragraph has been amended by inserting the words "*and maintenance*" after the word "*improvement*" and by changing the word "*preserves*" to "*preserve*." There is only one game preserve in the Sullys Hill National Park. The present language limits the expenditure of funds under this paragraph to improvement work. At present the maintenance of the preserve is paid for from the appropriation for the general maintenance of reservations and is an additional charge on that fund. The paragraph carried in the appropriation act for 1918 provided for the "*maintenance and improvement*" of the Sullys Hill game preserve. It is believed to be a more satisfactory arrangement to have both the improvement and maintenance work provided for under one item. It is proposed to use from \$1,500 to \$2,000 of this appropriation for maintenance and the balance for improvement work.

*Food habits of birds and mammals* (p. 62, line 6).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$8,400, but, as that amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually no change. This paragraph has been revised in order to clarify the language.

*Enforcement of the migratory-bird treaty act* (p. 62, line 20).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$4,500, but, as that amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually no change.

*Reindeer investigations and protection of land fur-bearing animals in Alaska* (p. 63, line 10).—This is a new item and carries an appropriation of \$40,000. It provides for investigation, experiments, and demonstrations for the welfare, improvement, and increase in the reindeer industry in Alaska, in cooperation with the Bureau of Education; for the enforcement of section 956 of the Revised Statutes so far as it relates to the protection of land fur-bearing animals in Alaska; and for the transfer from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Agriculture of the powers and duties with respect to the protection of land fur-bearing animals, which transfer has the approval of the heads of the departments concerned. Of this appropriation \$25,000 is to be used for the reindeer and \$15,000 for the fur-bearing animals.

The first lot of reindeer in Alaska, numbering 171, was imported from Siberia in 1892. It is estimated that that number has increased to about 200,000 at the present time, and that through the proper development of the industry it may be increased to 10,000,000. The building up of the reindeer herds into larger animals producing more meat can be readily brought about by capturing wild caribou bulls in interior Alaska and using them to grade up the domestic animals. This it is proposed to do with a portion of the appropriation, and also to investigate several diseases reported to occur among reindeer, as it will readily be seen that a serious outbreak of some contagious disease might have disastrous effects on the industry, which has grown to be one of the chief sources of food in that northern country.

#### DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

##### STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 65, line 2.)

The statutory roll of the Division of Accounts and Disbursements carries an increase of \$3,600, as indicated in the following table:

New places:

3 clerks, class 1.....	\$3, 600
Actual increase.....	3, 600

#### DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS.

##### STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 65, line 13.)

The statutory roll of the Division of Publications carries an increase of \$46,950, as indicated in detail in the following table:

New places:

1 artist and designer.....	\$2, 500
1 clerk, class 2.....	1, 400
2 messenger boys, at \$720 each.....	1, 440
2 messenger boys, at \$600 each.....	1, 200
1 laboratory aid.....	900
1 assistant in charge of motion-picture activities.....	3, 000
1 assistant photographer.....	960
1 lantern-slide colorist.....	900
18 clerks, at \$1,100 each.....	19, 800



New places—Continued.

40 clerks, at \$960 each.....	\$38,400
15 clerks, at \$900 each.....	13,500
1 folder.....	1,200
2 folders, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000
6 skilled laborers, at \$1,100 each.....	6,600
	<hr/> \$93,800

Places dropped:

6 clerks, at \$840 each.....	5,040
2 messenger boys, at \$480 each.....	960
2 messenger boys, at \$420 each.....	840
2 messenger boys, at \$360 each.....	720
1 laboratory aid.....	270
1 assistant photographer.....	900
1 lantern-slide colorist.....	840
18 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	18,000
40 clerks, at \$900 each.....	36,000
15 clerks, at \$840 each.....	12,600
1 folder.....	1,000
2 folders, at \$900 each.....	1,800
6 skilled laborers, at \$1,000 each.....	6,000
	<hr/> 84,970
	<hr/> 8,830

Transfers from funds of other bureaus, which funds have been correspondingly reduced:

1 assistant in charge of exhibits, from statutory roll, Secretary's office, with change of title.....	\$3,000
1 assistant in charge of information, from statutory roll, Secretary's office.....	3,000
1 assistant in charge of motion-picture activities, from general administration, Forest Service.....	2,520
1 assistant in exhibits, from statutory roll, Secretary's office.....	2,000
1 assistant, from statutory roll, Secretary's office.....	2,000
1 assistant editor, from statutory roll, Secretary's office.....	2,000
3 assistant editors, at \$1,800 each, from statutory roll, Secretary's office.....	5,400
1 assistant editor, from statutory roll, Secretary's office.....	1,600
1 clerk, class 4, from statutory roll, Secretary's office, with change of title.....	1,800
4 clerks, class 2, from statutory roll, Secretary's office.....	5,600
4 clerks, class 1, from statutory roll, Secretary's office.....	4,800
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each, from statutory roll, Secretary's office....	2,000
1 messenger or laborer, from statutory roll, Secretary's office, with change of title.....	600
1 messenger boy, from statutory roll, Secretary's office.....	600
2 messenger boys, at \$480 each, from statutory roll, Secretary's office.....	960
1 charwoman, from extra labor, Secretary's office.....	240
	<hr/> 38,120
Actual increase.....	<hr/> 46,950

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Labor-saving machinery* (p. 67, line 1).—There is an increase in this item of \$1,000. This amount will be used for the purchase of additional equipment and supplies necessitated by the centralization in this division of the duplicating and automatic addressing work of the department as a whole and the consequent increase in such work by the Division of Publications.

*Stationery and materials* (p. 67, line 3).—There is an apparent increase in this item of \$1,500, but this merely provides for the transfer of that amount from the appropriation for "Miscellaneous

Expenses," which fund has been correspondingly reduced. It represents the amount that has been allotted from this appropriation to the Office of Information during the fiscal year 1920 for the purchase of paper and envelopes. With the merging of this office with the Division of Publications, it will simplify the accounting and add to the convenience of administering expenditures to have this transfer of funds made.

*Photographic equipment* (p. 67, line 5).—*The word hereafter has been added in the proviso so as to make the authority to loan, rent, or sell films permanent legislation.*

*Miscellaneous expenses* (p. 67, line 19).—There is an increase in this item of \$350, which amount is necessary to provide for miscellaneous expenses of the Office of Information heretofore paid from the appropriation "Miscellaneous Expenses," and to meet the general advance in the cost of all items coming within the scope of this appropriation.

*Agricultural exhibits* (p. 67, line 22).—This item has been transferred from the miscellaneous section of the bill and the amount decreased from \$100,000 to \$70,000. The exhibit work is a valuable means of bringing the latest developments in agriculture directly to the public, and many thousands of people are reached in this way who would not otherwise come in touch with the results of the department's work. Exhibits were shown at 57 fairs and expositions this year.

The clause regarding the National Dairy Show at Chicago, Ill., has been omitted, as this has reference to the show which took place during the fiscal year 1920, but an exhibit similar to the one this year will be provided next year. The provision fixing at \$5,000 the maximum expenditure that may be incurred in connection with any one fair also has been omitted, so as to leave the apportionment of funds discretionary with the department, to be determined by the requirements in each case.

The following language has also been added to the paragraph: "*in cooperation with other departments of the Government.*"

*Emergency employments* (p. 68, line 1).—There is an increase in this item of \$15,000. This amount will be required for the employment of emergency laborers and assistants in connection with the preparation of the agricultural exhibits mentioned in the preceding item.

#### BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES.

##### STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 68, line 6.)

The statutory roll of the Bureau of Crop Estimates carries an increase of \$240, as indicated in the following table:

Transfer from lump fund for extra labor, Secretary's office, which fund has been correspondingly reduced:

1 charwoman .....	\$240
Actual increase .....	\$240

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Introductory paragraph* (p. 68, line 15).—The language of this paragraph has been amended by the addition of the words “*in cooperation with the States Relations Service.*” The committee believes that the county agents should be utilized in estimating crops.

*Field investigations* (p. 69, line 1).—There is a decrease in this item of \$48,486.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 69, line 7.)

The statutory roll of the Library carries an apparent increase of \$720, but there is an actual decrease of \$480, as indicated in the following table:

Transfer from lump fund for general expenses, which fund has been correspondingly reduced:	
1 clerk, class 1.....	\$1,200
Place dropped:	
1 messenger boy.....	\$480
Actual decrease.....	480
Apparent increase.....	720

GENERAL EXPENSES.

(P. 69, line 14.)

There is no apparent change in this item, but, as \$1,200 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual increase is \$1,200.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

(P. 69, line 23.)

There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$39,500. This decrease is due in part to the elimination of the provision of \$33,000 for repairs to the department's power plant, which repairs will be made during the current fiscal year, and the transfer to the Division of Publications of \$1,500 heretofore allotted from this appropriation for the purchase of envelopes and miscellaneous supplies in connection with the informational and exhibit work of the department, which it is proposed to merge with the Division of Publications.

RENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(P. 70, line 16.)

There is an apparent increase in this item of \$64,666. This amount includes the transfer of the \$41,509 item for rent carried in the sundry civil act for the current fiscal year, and \$14,666 to cover items for rent that are now being paid from certain lump funds of the department. The committee has eliminated from these lump funds the

authority for the payment of rent in the District of Columbia, and its action in transferring to this item the amounts carried in the Agricultural act which are used for the payment of rent effects a consolidation in one paragraph of all items for the rental of additional office space in the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year which can not be furnished by the Public Buildings Commission in Government buildings.

### STATES RELATIONS SERVICE.

#### STATUTORY SALARIES.

(Page 71, line 2.)

The statutory roll of the States Relations Service carries an apparent increase of \$32,000, but there is no actual increase, as indicated in detail in the following table:

Transfers from lump funds of this bureau, which funds have been correspondingly reduced:

1 clerk, class 4, from farmers' cooperative demonstrations in North and West.....	\$1,800	
1 executive clerk, from home economics.....	1,740	
4 clerks, class 2, from farmers' cooperative demonstrations in North and West.....	5,600	
16 clerks, class 1, 4 from colleges and stations and 12 from farmers' cooperative demonstrations in North and West.....	19,200	
1 clerk or artist-draftsman, from farmers' cooperative demonstrations in North and West.....	1,200	
1 clerk or machine operator, from farmers' cooperative demonstrations in South.....	1,200	
24 clerks, at \$1,100 each, 3 from colleges and stations, 10 from farmers' cooperative demonstrations in North and West, 8 from farmers' cooperative demonstrations in South, 2 from farmers' institutes and agricultural schools, and 1 from general administrative expenses.....	26,400	
1 messenger boy, from farmers' institutes and agricultural schools.....	600	
5 charwomen, at \$240 each, 2 from farmers' cooperative demonstrations in North and West, 1 from farmers' cooperative demonstrations in South, 1 from farmers' institutes and agricultural schools, and 1 from home economics.....	1,200	
		<b>\$58,940</b>

#### Places dropped:

25 clerks, at \$900 each.....	22,500
1 clerk or lantern-slide colorist.....	900
1 clerk.....	720
1 messenger or laborer.....	600
2 messengers or laborers, at \$480 each.....	960
1 messenger boy.....	360
3 messenger boys, at \$300 each.....	900

Actual decrease..... 26,940

Apparent increase..... 32,000

#### GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Administration of the Hatch, Adams, and agricultural extension acts* (p. 72, line 11).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$8,100, but as that amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually no change.

*Farmers' cooperative demonstrations outside of the cotton belt* (p. 73, line 9).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$35,560, but

as that amount has been transferred to statutory rolls, there is actually no change.

*Farmers' cooperative demonstrations in the South* (p. 73, line 13).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$10,240, but as that amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is no actual change.

*Supplementary Smith-Lever appropriation* (p. 73, line 24).—There is no change in the amount of this item. However, the following table shows that there will be available during the next fiscal year under the Smith-Lever act \$500,000 more than during the current year:

*Statement showing the Federal appropriations for extension work, also funds required to be offset by States, for the fiscal year 1921.*

Federal funds:

Smith-Lever Act (\$500,000 increase over fiscal year 1920) .....	<sup>1</sup> \$3, 580, 000
Appropriation carried in Agricultural act to supplement Smith-Lever funds.....	1, 500, 000
Farmers' cooperative demonstration work (Agricultural act) outside of the cotton belt and in the South.....	<sup>2</sup> 1, 350, 520
Offset required of States .....	4, 600, 000
Total.....	<sup>3</sup> 11, 030, 520

The following table shows the allotment of Federal and State extension funds by lines of work, 1919-20:

Project.	Farmers' cooperative demonstration work.	Smith-Lever, 1919-20.					Miscellaneous funds not used as offset to Federal funds.	Total.
		Regular.		Supplementary.		Total.		
		Federal.	State.	Federal.	State.			
County agent .....	\$590, 462	\$1,079,785	\$1,041,566	\$901, 232	\$1, 064,943	\$4,087,526	\$2,751,608	\$7, 429, 596
Home demonstration	279, 918	521, 024	441, 413	341, 714	288, 393	1, 595, 544	696, 263	2, 571, 725
Club work .....	130, 844	186, 774	153, 147	121, 682	34, 955	496, 558	232, 222	859, 624
Specialists .....	36, 000	749, 047	625, 537	10, 272	28, 336	1, 443, 192	792, 400	2, 271, 592
Publications .....		89, 939	73, 023		2, 000	166, 962	40, 095	207, 057
Administration .....	15, 601	453, 431	262, 314	11, 727		727, 472	171, 277	914, 350
Total .....	1, 052, 825	3, 080, 000	2, 600, 000	1, 418, 627	1, 418, 627	8, 517, 254	4, 683, 865	14, 253, 944
Washington supervision .....	99, 340							
Field service .....	209, 155							
Envelopes .....	35, 000							
Total farmers' cooperative demonstration work .....	1, 396, 320							

<sup>1</sup> This includes \$751,280 for work in 33 Northern and Western States and \$645,040 for work in 15 Southern States.

*Farmers' institutes and agricultural schools* (p. 74, line 14).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$4,240, but, as \$3,040 has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually a decrease of \$1,200.

<sup>1</sup> States not required to offset \$480,000 of this amount.

<sup>2</sup> Requirement for offset of this amount by States left discretionary with the Secretary of Agriculture.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of amounts contributed by States in addition to Smith-Lever offsets, and funds contributed by counties, local organizations, and miscellaneous sources. As county agents are now located in 2,000 counties, the average amount allotted to each county from this fund for extension work is \$5,515.

*Insular experiment stations* (p. 75, line 1).—There is a decrease in this item of \$10,000, which is accounted for by a reduction in the appropriation for the Guam experiment station. Of the \$75,000 for the Alaska experiment stations, \$11,800 has been made immediately available for the erection of necessary *buildings* and the purchase of breeding live stock, in connection with the stock breeding experiments on the island of Kodiak and at the Matanuska station. This is an increase over the amount provided for the current fiscal year of \$1,800.

The proviso granting leaves of absence to employees on duty at insular stations has been eliminated as it is permanent legislation.

*Home economics investigations* (p. 75, line 21).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$1,980, but, as that amount has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually no change.

*Administrative expenses* (p. 76, line 5).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$1,580, but, as \$1,100 has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually a decrease of \$480.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.

### STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 76, line 14.)

The statutory roll of the Bureau of Public Roads carries an apparent increase of \$4,260, but there is an actual decrease of \$2,500, as indicated in detail in the following table:

Transfers from lump funds of this bureau, which funds have been correspondingly reduced:

1 clerk, class 3, from road building and maintenance.....	\$1, 600
1 clerk, from road building and maintenance.....	1, 500
1 mechanic, from road building and maintenance.....	2, 100
1 skilled laborer or mechanic, from road management.....	840
1 telephone operator, from road building and maintenance.....	720

6, 760

Place dropped:

1 editor.....	\$2, 500
Actual decrease.....	2, 500

Apparent increase..... 4, 260

### GENERAL EXPENSES

*Road-management investigations* (p. 78, line 3).—There is an apparent decrease of \$2,040 in this item, but as \$840 has been transferred to statutory rolls there is actually a decrease of \$1,200.

*Road-building and maintenance investigations* (p. 78, line 6).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$35,920, but as \$5,920 has been transferred to the statutory roll there is an actual decrease of \$30,000, which has been added to the item for road-material investigations.

*Road-material investigations* (p. 78, line 10).—There is an increase in this item of \$30,000. This amount has been deducted from the item for road building and maintenance. In the suddenly expanding program of new road construction the highway engineer is facing the problem of road design without adequate data from which to form definite conclusions as to the types, the strength, or the

materials which can be most economically used. Motor-driven traffic has now become the chief factor in determining the services that will be required of our highways, and the rapidity with which this character of traffic has developed has not permitted the gradual evolution of road types, as was the case with the prevailing road types developed to take care of the animal-drawn traffic. With the suddenly revolutionized methods of highway transportation, road surfaces which were adequate under former demands are failing to meet the greatly increased numbers and weights of motor vehicles. At the same time the cost of highway construction has materially increased. Highway construction, it is apparent, will be one of the greatest public activities which has ever been undertaken, and appropriations running into the hundreds of millions of dollars have already been made to finance that large program. The increased appropriation requested under this item will provide for conducting a comprehensive series of laboratory and field tests designed to give information which will permit of the selection of the right type and right design of road to economically serve the purpose for which intended. It is proposed to conduct a large number of such experiments, in cooperation with the various State highway departments. A part of the increase will also be needed to provide additional testing equipment and employ additional assistance to take care of the increased volume of routine testing and research work in the Washington laboratory. The language in the paragraph has been amended so as to indicate more clearly the character of work contemplated.

*Field experiments.*—The item of \$60,000 for conducting field experiments and building experimental roads has been omitted.

*Farm irrigation* (p. 78, line 15).—There is a decrease in this item of \$20,000.

*Farm drainage* (p. 79, line 4).—There is a decrease in this item of \$20,000.

## BUREAU OF MARKETS.

### STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 80, line 9.)

The statutory roll of the Bureau of Markets carries an apparent increase of \$43,320, but there is an actual decrease of \$20,800, as indicated in detail in the following table:

Transfers from lump funds of this bureau, which funds have been correspondingly reduced:

1 executive clerk, \$2,000, from market inspection of perishable foods.....	\$2, 000
1 clerk, from cotton futures act.....	2, 000
1 clerk, class 3, from collecting and distributing market information.....	1, 600
25 clerks, at \$1,100 each, 8 from collecting and distributing market information, 1 from market reports on live stock and meats, 2 from dairy and poultry products, 3 from grain, hay, feed, and seeds, 1 from food supply investigations, 1 from market inspection of perishable foods, 1 from cotton testing, 1 from State cooperation in marketing, 1 from grain standardization, 2 from cotton futures act, and 4 from grain standards act.....	27, 500
7 clerks, at \$1,000 each, 3 from marketing and distributing farm products, 2 from dairy and poultry products, 1 from food supply investigations, and 1 from grain standards act.....	7, 000

Transfers from lump funds of this bureau, etc.—Continued.

1 custodian, from grain standardization.....	\$1,200
1 draftsman, from grain standardization.....	1,000
10 machine operators, at \$1,000 each, 1 from marketing and distributing farm products, 1 from collecting and distributing market information, and 8 from market reports on live stock and meats.....	10,000
7 machine operators, at \$900 each, 3 from marketing and distributing farm products, 2 from collecting and distributing market information, 1 from dairy and poultry products, and 1 from grain standards act.....	6,300
1 skilled laborer, from grain, hay, feed, and seeds.....	900
3 messengers, at \$900 each, 1 from marketing and distributing farm products and 2 from collecting and distributing market information.....	2,700
1 messenger, from dairy and poultry products.....	720
2 messenger boys, at \$600 each from market reports on live stock and meats, and dairy and poultry products.....	1,200
	<hr/> \$64,120

Places dropped:

2 clerks, class 2.....	2,800
13 clerks, class 1.....	15,600
2 clerks, at \$720 each.....	1,440
1 messenger.....	480
1 messenger boy.....	480

Actual decrease.....	20,800
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Apparent increase.....	43,320
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#### GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Marketing and distributing farm products* (p. 82, line 7).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$41,540, but, as \$7,600 has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is an actual decrease of \$33,940. A proviso has been added setting aside \$25,000 of this appropriation for the development of markets in the South American countries for agricultural products of the United States, chiefly live stock, by sending representatives to South America.

*Regulation of stockyards*.—This item, carrying an appropriation of \$75,000, has been omitted.

*Market news service on live stock and meats* (p. 82, line 18).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$16,000, but, as \$9,700 has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is actually a decrease of \$6,300.

*Market news services* (p. 83, line 11).—This item represents a combination of the items for market news service on (1) fruits and vegetables, (2) peanuts, (3) dairy and poultry products, and (4) grain, hay, feeds, and seeds, aggregating \$392,600 for the current year. The apparent decrease is \$78,000, but, as \$25,620 has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is an actual decrease of \$52,380.

*Food supply investigations* (p. 83, line 17).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$3,180, but, as that amount has been transferred to statutory rolls, there is actually no change.

*Food products inspection service* (p. 83, line 24).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$8,300, but, as \$3,100 has been transferred to the statutory roll, there is an actual decrease of \$5,200.

*Cotton standardization investigations* (p. 84, line 12).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$5,920, but, as \$1,100 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$4,820.



*Rural cooperation.*—This item, carrying an appropriation of \$15,780 for studies of cooperation among farmers in the United States, has been omitted.

*State cooperation in marketing work* (p. 84, line 21).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$37,750, but, as \$1,100 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$36,650.

*Grain standardization investigations* (p. 85, line 1).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$14,900, but as \$3,300 has been transferred to the statutory roll there is an actual decrease of \$11,600.

*Enforcement of the United States cotton-futures act* (p. 85, line 16).—There is an apparent increase in this item of \$10,831, but as \$5,280 has been transferred to statutory rolls, and \$7,689 to the item for rent in the District of Columbia, the actual increase is \$23,800. In addition, salaries aggregating \$6,100 have been transferred from the appropriation for the wheat guaranty act for work in connection with the classification of cotton, making a total increase of \$29,900. Inasmuch as the wheat price guaranty act of March 4, 1919, contained amendments to the cotton-futures act, to carry out the purposes of which an allotment of \$100,000 was set aside by the President from the funds provided for administration of the wheat price guaranty act, the amount for the enforcement of the cotton-futures act during 1921 represents an actual decrease of \$70,100 in the funds available for this work.

The language of this paragraph has been amended by inserting the words "*as amended March 4, 1919,*" after the words "*United States cotton-futures act,*" in order to show specifically that the amendments contained in the wheat price guaranty act of March 4, 1919, are to be included among the provisions to be enforced under this paragraph.

A provision has been added to recognize and make permanent legislation the amendments to section 6 of the act of March 4, 1919.

*Enforcement of the United States grain standards act* (p. 86, line 4).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$59,977, but as \$6,300 has been transferred to the statutory roll and \$6,377 has been transferred to the item for rent in the District of Columbia the actual decrease is \$47,300.

A proviso has been added amending section 6 of the grain standards act by striking out of the last sentence the words "*made after the parties in interest have had opportunity to be heard.*"

*Administration of the warehouse act* (p. 86, line 14).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$10,600, but as \$600 has been transferred to the item for rent in the District of Columbia the actual decrease is \$10,000.

*Completion of wool work* (p. 86, line 21).—This item has been decreased from \$35,000 to \$15,000.

## ENFORCEMENT OF THE INSECTICIDE ACT.

### STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 87, line 5.)

There is an apparent increase in the statutory roll of \$1,200, but no actual increase, as indicated in the following table:

Transfer from lump fund for general expenses, which fund has been correspondingly reduced:	
1 clerk, class 1 .....	\$1,200
Apparent increase .....	1,200

## GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Enforcement of the insecticide act* (p. 87, line 21).—There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$9,790, but, as \$1,200 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual decrease is \$8,590.

## FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

## STATUTORY SALARIES.

(P. 88, line 5.)

The statutory roll of the Federal Horticultural Board carries an apparent increase of \$2,000, but there is no actual increase, as indicated in the following table:

Transfer from lump fund for enforcement of plant quarantine act, which fund has been correspondingly reduced:	
1 executive clerk.....	\$2,000
Apparent increase.....	\$2,000

## GENERAL EXPENSES.

*Enforcement of the plant-quarantine act* (p. 88, line 18).—There is an apparent increase in this item of \$52,750, but, as \$2,000 has been transferred to the statutory roll, the actual increase is \$54,750.

It is proposed to develop a port inspection service for the purpose of cooperating with officials of the Customs Service and with State officials in the enforcement of quarantines established under the provisions of the plant-quarantine act. The department is now enforcing 14 quarantines prohibiting or restricting the entry of foreign plants, fruits, and plant products. It is also enforcing seven orders regulating and restricting the entry of additional foreign products. These quarantines and orders are being enforced in cooperation with the Customs Service, but the burden on that service has grown to such an extent that it has been necessary for the Department of Agriculture to take over the actual enforcement of these quarantines at the principal ports of entry, as far as possible, through the service now maintained to prevent the entry into the United States of the pink bollworm of cotton through importations from Egypt, Mexico, and other foreign countries. California and Florida are the only States which have established adequate port inspection services. The department has been able to collaborate with and secure the aid of these State services in the enforcement of the Federal quarantines and restrictive orders now in force. The value of these State services has been fully demonstrated; their work affords a large measure of protection to the whole country. It has become apparent that the port inspection service of this department, already undertaken in a limited way, should be greatly strengthened and enlarged. Without such service new plant enemies may constantly be brought into the United States, thus practically nullifying the protection of existing quarantines.

*Eradication of the potato wart* (p. 89, line 1).—There is a decrease in this item of \$14,700.

*Plant quarantine in the District of Columbia* (p. 89, line 14).—A new provision has been added amending the plant quarantine act approved August 20, 1912, by adding at the end thereof the following section:

*That the plant quarantine act approved August 20, 1912 (37th Stat., p. 315), be, and is hereby, amended by adding at the end thereof the following section:*

*Sec. 15. That in order further to control and eradicate and to prevent the dissemination of dangerous plant diseases and insect infections and infestations no plant or plant products for or capable of propagation, including nursery stock, hereinafter referred to as plants and plant products, shall be moved or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried by any means whatever into or out of the District of Columbia, except in compliance with such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture as hereinafter provided. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture, after investigation, shall determine that any plants and plant products in the District of Columbia are infested or infected with insect pests and diseases and that any place, articles, and substances used or connected therewith are so infested or infected, written notice thereof shall be given by him to the owner or person in possession or control thereof, and such owner or person shall forthwith control or eradicate and prevent the dissemination of such insect pest or disease and shall remove, cut, or destroy such infested and infected plants, plant products, and articles and substances used or connected therewith, which are hereby declared to be nuisances, within the time and in the manner required in said notice or by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Whenever such owner or person can not be found, or shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the foregoing provisions of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and required to control and eradicate and prevent dissemination of such insect pest or disease and to remove, cut, or destroy infested or infected plants and plant products and articles and substances used or connected therewith, and the United States shall have an action of debt against such owner or persons for expenses incurred by the Secretary of Agriculture in that behalf. Employees of the Federal Horticultural Board are hereby authorized and required to inspect places, plants, and plant products and articles and substances used or connected therewith whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that such inspections are necessary for the purposes of this section. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions and requirements of this section and of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture made hereunder, and the notices given pursuant thereto, employees of the Federal Horticultural Board shall have power with a warrant to enter into or upon any place and open any bundle, package, or other container of plants or plant products whenever they shall have cause to believe that infections or infestations of plant pests and diseases exist therein or thereon, and when such infections or infestations are found to exist, after notice by the Secretary of Agriculture to the owner or person in possession or control thereof and an opportunity by said owner or person to be heard, to destroy the infected or infested plants or plant products contained therein. The police court or the municipal court of the District of Columbia shall have power, upon information supported by oath or affirmation showing probable cause for believing that there exists in any place, bundle, package, or other container in the District of Columbia any plant or plant product which is infected or infested with plant pests or disease, to issue warrants for the search for and seizure of all such plants and plant products. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is hereby required, from time to time, to make and promulgate such rules and regulations as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, and any person who shall move or allow to be moved, or shall ship, transport, or carry, by any means whatever, any plant or plant products from or into the District of Columbia, except in compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed under this section, shall be punished, as is provided in section 10 of this act."*

This amendment to the plant quarantine act, which received the approval of both the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture during consideration of the estimates for 1920, but failed of enactment, confers on the Secretary of Agriculture authority to regulate the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia, and power to control injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the District. There is at present no law under which the movement of diseased and insect-infested nursery stock and other plants and plant products into the District of Columbia from surrounding or other States or from the District of

Columbia into surrounding or other States can be adequately controlled; nor is there authority for control and extermination within the District of Columbia of plant pests and diseases. The powers requested are such as are exercised in practically all the States and Territories of the United States and are necessary for the alignment of the District of Columbia with plant pest control exercised elsewhere.

The immediate need of this legislation is evidenced by the fact that the oriental fruit moth, which threatens seriously to affect the fruit industry of the United States, gained entrance in large part through importations of ornamental stock into the District of Columbia, and there exist now within the District thousands of peach, cherry, plum, apple, and other trees infested with this insect, affording breeding sources from which the moth has spread to the adjacent States of Maryland and Virginia.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### DEMONSTRATIONS ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

(P. 92, line 18.)

There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$18,600, but, as \$1,600 has been transferred to the statutory roll of the Bureau of Plant Industry, the actual decrease is \$17,000.

#### FIGHTING AND PREVENTING FOREST FIRES.

(P. 93, line 1.)

This is a new item. It carries an appropriation of \$250,000, but includes \$150,000 now provided in the item for fighting forest fires under general expenses of the Forest Service, so that the actual increase in the fund for fighting forest fires is only \$100,000. It was the committee's thought that this appropriation would be treated as an insurance fund, to be expended only in case of actual necessity. For several years past the appropriation provided for fighting forest fires has been insufficient and annually the department has had to submit estimates for deficiency appropriations.

#### COOPERATIVE FIRE PROTECTION OF FORESTED WATERSHEDS OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

(P. 93, line 5.)

There is a decrease in this item of \$25,000.

#### EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTION IN THE CANE-SUGAR AND COTTON DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(P. 93, line 15.)

There is a decrease in this item of \$13,500. The words "*the erection of barns and other necessary buildings*" have also been omitted.

EXPERIMENTS IN DAIRYING AND LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTION IN SEMI-ARID AND IRRIGATED DISTRICTS OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES.

(P. 4, line 1.)

There is a decrease in this item of \$10,000. Authority for "*the erection of barns and other necessary buildings*" has been eliminated from this item.

PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES.

(P. 94, line 11.)

This paragraph carries no appropriation. The amount authorized to be expended for the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles outside of the District of Columbia has been reduced by \$15,000.

The committee has also eliminated the word "*purchase*" from this item, as well as the proviso permitting the expenditure of \$15,000 from lump-fund appropriations of the department for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles.

EXCHANGE OF PARTS OF VEHICLES.

(P. 94, line 21.)

The following new paragraph has been inserted:

*That hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture may exchange used parts, accessories, tires, or equipment of motor-propelled and horse-drawn vehicles in part payment for new parts, accessories, tires, or equipment of such vehicles authorized to be purchased by him, to be used for the same purposes as those proposed to be exchanged.*

This legislation is recommended in order to provide authority for the exchange of parts of automobiles in part payment for similar new parts for their replacement, with a view to place the operation of automobiles by the department on an economical and businesslike basis. Tires, for example, often are sold upon a guaranteed mileage basis, the manufacturer agreeing, in case they prove defective and fail to make the guaranteed mileage on account of imperfection in material or workmanship, to replace them at a figure calculated to compensate for the lack of service rendered by them.

ERADICATION OF THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

(P. 95, line 3.)

The amount of this item has been reduced from \$1,000,000 to \$50,000. An annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been provided in the agricultural appropriation act for several years past. This has been regarded merely as an insurance against the foot-and-mouth disease, and a very small amount of the fund has been expended annually. The language of the paragraph has been amended so as to continue the availability of the unexpended balance of the \$2,500,000 included in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1916. The balance remaining under that appropriation is approximately \$514,000, which, it is believed, will amply provide for possible outbreaks of the disease during the next fiscal year.

## ERADICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM.

(P. 96, line 16.)

There is an apparent decrease in this item of \$307,240, but as \$9,840 has been transferred to statutory rolls, the actual decrease is \$297,400.

## MILEAGE RATES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES.

(P. 98, line 8.)

The paragraph fixing maximum mileage rates for motor vehicles has been amended so as to make its provisions applicable to the next fiscal year.

## INVESTIGATIONS AND PREVENTION OF PLANT-DUST EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES.

(P. 98, line 15.)

This is a new item and provides an appropriation of \$25,000.

Plant-dust explosions and fires in grain mills and elevators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins have resulted in the loss of scores of human lives as well as enormous property losses. The campaign conducted cooperatively by the Bureau of Chemistry, Bureau of Markets, and Bureau of Plant Industry under the funds provided in the food-production act last year were of great benefit to the agricultural, grain, and milling industries of the country in reducing these losses. It also brought out many problems which previous investigations did not solve, and indicated very clearly the importance of making provision for the continuation of the investigational work upon which the campaign was based. Explosions and fires in three types of plants were dealt with, namely, mills and elevators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins. As the funds provided for the work under the food-production act were withdrawn June 30, 1919, it was necessary to discontinue the demonstration work on that date and to take steps to terminate the appointment of the men engaged upon it. Because of the savings that had been effected, the United States Grain Corporation indicated its desire to carry on the work, in so far as it related to grain elevators and flour mills, and reemployed some of the men formerly engaged thereon, and it is now cooperating with this department in so far as the very limited funds of the Bureau of Chemistry will permit.

This work is conducted chiefly as an educational campaign of prevention, and it is impossible, with existing funds and facilities, to undertake in an adequate manner the essential investigational work which was suspended at the outbreak of the war. The activities of the department in connection with the prevention of plant-dust explosions and fires involve the close and effective cooperation of the Bureau of Chemistry, Bureau of Markets, and Bureau of Plant Industry. Each of the bureaus is equipped to deal with a particular phase of the problem, and there is a thorough understanding among them regarding the matter.

## ACCUMULATIVE LEAVE OF EMPLOYEES AT INSULAR STATIONS.

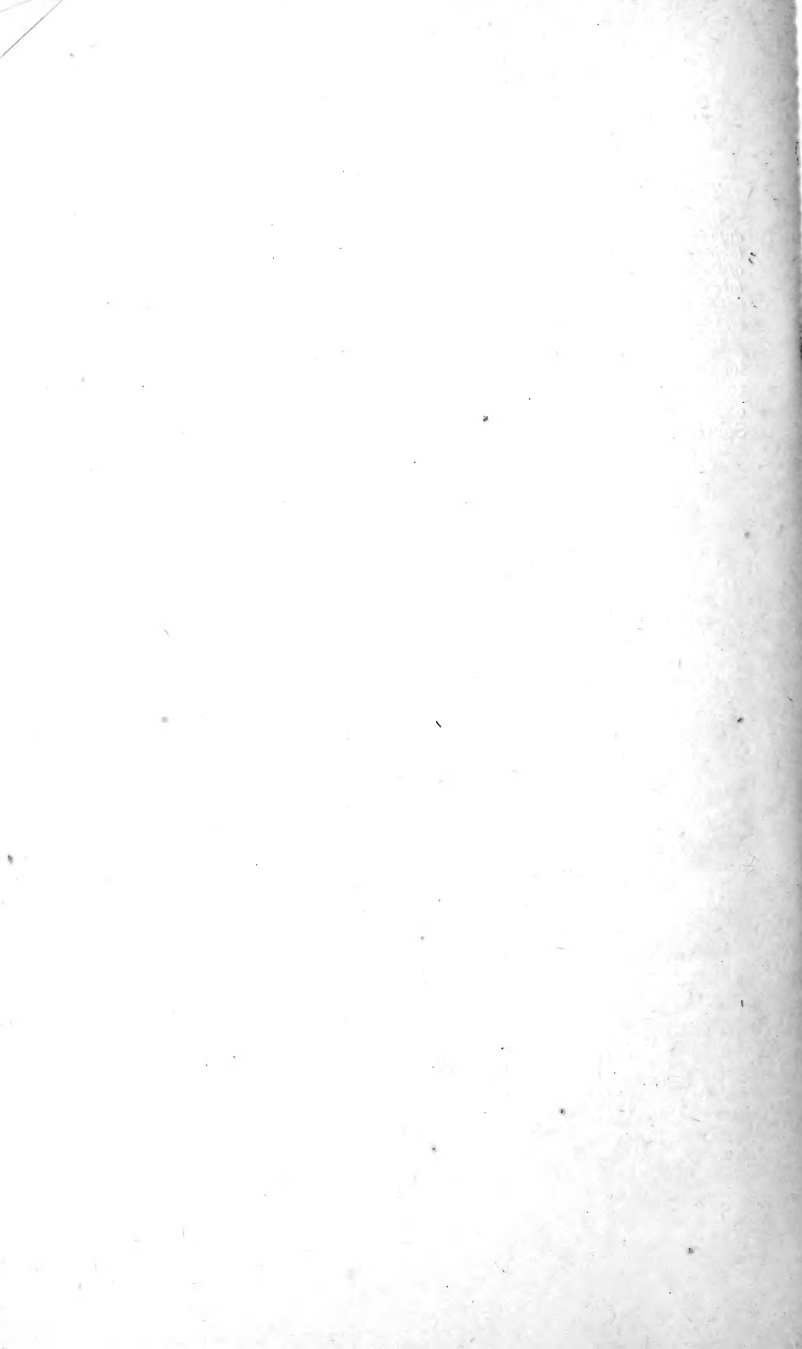
(P. 99, line 3.)

The following new item has been inserted:

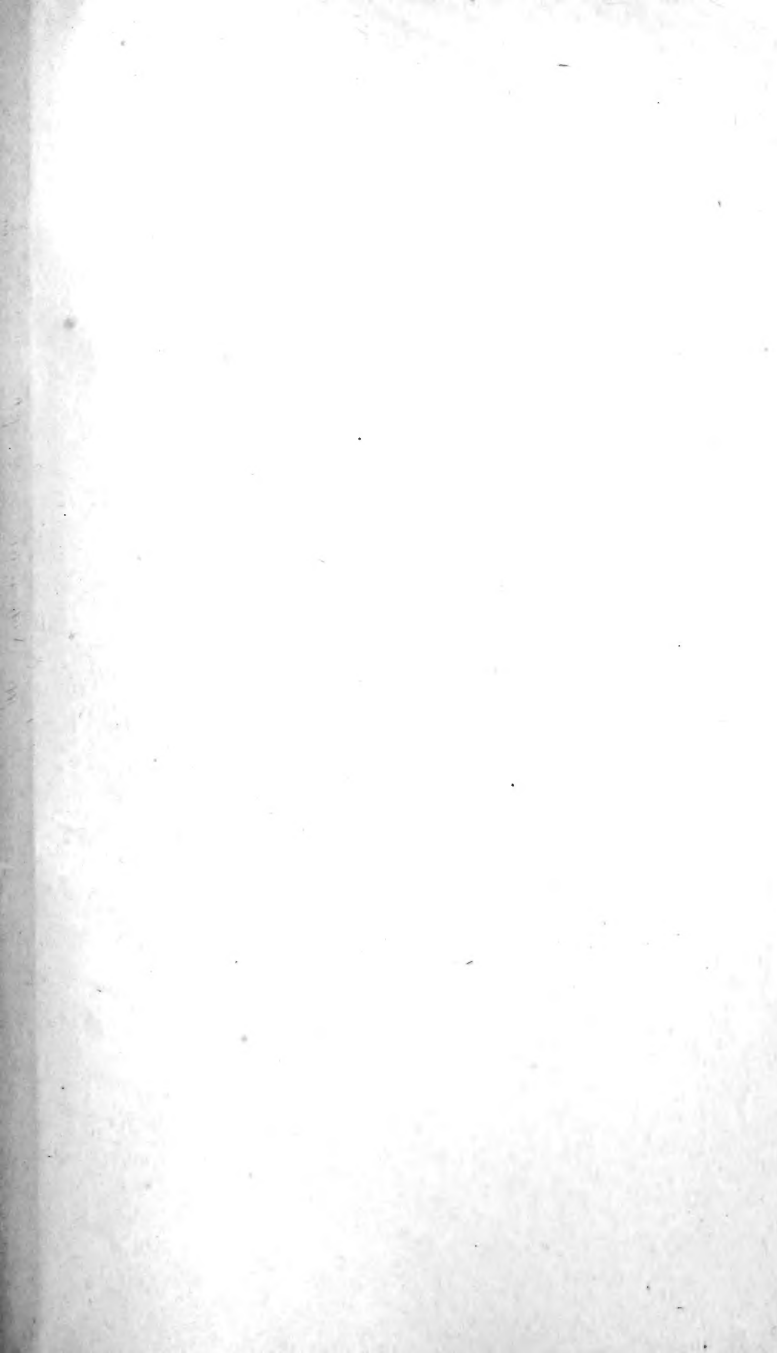
*Hereafter, if any employee of the Department of Agriculture assigned to permanent duty in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands shall elect to postpone taking any or all of the annual leave to which he may be entitled, he may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, subject to the interests of the public service, be allowed to take at one time in any calendar year unused annual leave which may have accumulated within not to exceed four calendar years immediately preceding and be paid at the rates prevailing during the year such leave has accumulated.*

This legislation is recommended in order to make the accumulative leave privilege applicable to all employees of the department assigned to permanent duty in the insular possessions and in Alaska. The existing law applies only to the employees of the States Relations Service.

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